KNO IBBUCT HOW a fill be considered a gentlemaf by nine out ten who meet him. It is wonderful what a difference is makes in one's personal appearance, whether he wears a good or a bad hat. Buy your tiles of KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fultonesta, and you will look well in spite of all else. Fall and Winter styles of GENTS' HATS and Cars is all their variety. Please call and examine. Misses at Contracts Bayer Bonners, Bloomers, Vetver and Chorn Cars elegant in pattern, rich in quality. A large as-

CAPS-clegant it poster, ent of FURS. KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No. 128 Capal-at. OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!!! OVERCOATS!! Velvet Veste.

Evans"

Extensive
Ct. o T H i N G
WARESCUSE,
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Fine Black Cloth Surrouts and Ragians | \$10

Fetersham Overcoats | \$45 12

Ribbed Beaver Surrouts | \$45 12

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Eich More Antique Vests | \$2

Fashionable Cloth Frock Coats | \$5 15

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Cashmere Business Coats | \$3 50 to 15

RICH CARPETING .- SMITH & LOUNSBERRY No. 458 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now prepared to exhibit their Fall Importations of English and French Carpeting, comprising every description and grade, from the most Costly to the Chearest Farsic.

English Brussels, good styles and quality, 3/ per yard.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARNES & PARK.

No. 304 Broadway, N. Y., invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of European and American

PATENT MEDICINES,
the most complete assortment in either hemisphere, at and below proprietors prices, by the dozen, package, or 100 gross.

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GREAT FIRE IN MURRAY STREET.

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Books, Papers, Moneys, &c., of
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Saved in one of
Wilder's Patent Salamander Sapes.

The Books, Papers, &c., of the above firm were found to be
perfectly legible after passing through the great fire on the morning of the 8th inst. in one of
Wilder's Patent Salamander Sapes,
No. 10,900.

A sample cake of the Wilder Patent Filling taken from
this Safe can be seen at our store.

A full assortment of this celebrated Fire-proof Sape, the
best in the World, warranted free from dampness, seemed with
Wilder's Patent Powder-proof Lock, for sale at the
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Warehouse.

No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York.

Notice.—Silas C. Herring no longer makes or sells this oclebrated Fire-proof Safe, his license having expired.

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DIFIANCE SALAMANDER SAPES.-ROBERT M. PATRICE, sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated SAFES, and Patent Powder-proof DEFIANCE LOGIS and GROSS BARS. Depot, No. 192 Pearlist, one door below Malden-lane.

DR. TURNBULL,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
(From London.)
Is at the Everett House, Union square, where he may be consulted.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.
From The London Times.
A number of scientific gentlemen assembled yesterday at the house of Dr. Turnbull, to witness the results produced by a process recently discovered by the Doctor, and applied for the cure of

be cure of

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.

Batween twenty and thirty patients attended, many shom, it was stated by their parents, had been born deaf a

whom, it was stated by their parents, had been normal whom, it was proved dumb.

They were submitted to various tests, by which it was proved that their deafness had been cured by the application of Da. Turasult.'s REMEDIES.

And what appears most singular is, that whether the disease depended on paralysis of the auditory nerve, rupture of the tympanum, or obstruction of the internal passages, relief has been obtained, or complete cure effected without delay, pain or been system.

been obtained, or complete cure encount they had been com-linonvenience.

Several patients, who represented that they had been com-pletely blind, said that they could now pletely blind, said that they could now with the Messra. Chambers that Dr. TURNBULL has, by patience and insecutive, obtained a grasp of certain new medicaments and methods, calculated to CURE CARES OF DEAFNESS, such as were never cured bet

JET BRACELETS BE Sold at ROGERS'S BAZAAR.

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Jet Goods of every variety are sold at Rogers'S BAZAAR.

of FANCY GOODS Bud TOYS, No. 499 Broadway. ROGERS'S WAREHOUSE, for six years the popu-

lar emportum for Boys' CLOTHING, is now stocked with an im-mense assortment of FALL AND WINTER SUITS, OVERCOATS, TALMAS, &c., for boys of all ages, which will be sold at cheaser prices than any smaller house can afford. No deviation from the figure silication of the control of the figure silication of the control of the figure silication.

ROGERS, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts.

From The Commercial Advertiser.

AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS.—AWARD BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—We are always glad to notice the progress of improvements in demestic manufactures, and especially when such improvements are effected in our own city. The French have intherto been deemed too skillful in the manufacture of ornamental Paper Hangings to be rivaled by the workmen of any other nation; and in this country, the Philadelphia manufacturers have been thought to produce the finest Wall Papers, but we have at least one establishment in New-York which rivals the French and beats the Philadelphian Specimens of the finest foreign and domestic Papera HANGINGS may be seen and compared at the Store of Messrs. Thouas Faye & Co., No. 27 Broadway, and we venture to say, after examining them carefully, that these manufactured by Messrs. Faye & Co. been carefully, that hose mandactured by design and accuracy of finish, and much superior to the best products of the Philadelphia factories that have come under our notice. Messars. Fave & Co.'s Fresco Papers are particularly admirable. The firm well deserve the honor of a Gold Medal, which has been awarded to them by the American Institute for the best specimens of American Paper Hanging, exhibited at the last Annual Thomas Fave & Co.,

Importers and Manufacturers of Paper Hangings, No. 257 Broadway, New-York.

No. 257 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—The HORACE WATER modern improved PIANOS and MELODEONS are to be found only at No. 355 Broadway. Planos to Rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Planos from \$50 to \$150; Melodeons \$40 to \$135.

Wigs — Ham-Dye — Wigs. — Batchelor's Wigs and Tourers have improvements peculiar to their konso. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dye. Soldat Batchelor's, No. 288 Broadway.

VOLCANIC REPEATING PISTOL and CARBINE, like those recently fired by Col. Hay, at Hythe, England, by order of the British Government—the extraordinary results of which were given in The Tribune of Saturday—can be seen at the office of No. 229 Broadway, cor. Barclay-st.

RUPTURE. - Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH RUPTURE.—Ohly I Till Biddell awarded was also at the Crysta & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crysta Palace for their new PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority. Professors Valentine Mott, Wit. LARD PARKER and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. Open from 1 a. m to 9 p. m. Marsh & Co., No. 2. Maiden-lane, New-York.

of election having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra-rayed Sewing Machines. Loss of time, while attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may speedily be made up by the use of a Sewing Machine.

We say to every mechanic in whose trade a Sewing Machine and the employed, that a loss of \$1,000 a year is suffered by going without one. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The excitement

SEWING MACHINES .-

TO THE PUBLIC:

The undersigned hereby give notice that all suits and controversies in relation to the infringement of patents upon Sewing Machines, between the Wheeler & Wilson Mandfacture Ing Company. I. M. Singer & Co., and the Grover & B. Ler Sewing Machine Company, have been amicably a ranged and Settled.

I. M. Singer & Co.

Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

Grover & Baker S. M. Co.

New-York, Nev. 20, 1856. Toothache cured in five minutes by Dr. To-Blas's wonderful Venerian Linimum, or no pay-Headache in half an hour. Sold by all druggists and storekeepers. Depot, No. 56 Courtlandist., New-York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—WHY ARE YOU SICK!—

BRANDRETH'S PILLS remove every morbid affection, perfectly cleanse the blood from all foulness, and renerate week and enfected constitutions to perfect health and rigor. Established 105 years. Principal office, No. 43 Canal-st., New-York. 25 cents per box.

COPARTNERSHIP.-STEPHEN BRUSH has, THIS DAY, associated WALTER F. BRUSH, jr., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & Co., for the purpose of continuing the PROVISION BUSINESS ON COMMISSION and on their own accountable. No. 35 Front-st., in this city. New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.

A biographical notice in a Boston paper of a lawyer lately deceased, term bates as follows : never delayed as hone elaiment in obtaining his just

claim, and never aided a dishorder man in prosecuting an unjus demand."

This is high praise for a meriber of the legal profession, but we fear the good man must very few clients and very little busicess.

Cows FOR WORK .- One man in California plowed seventy-five acres with a cow team, and at the same time milked them every day.

New York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Subscribers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to men-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 175,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

We give this morning a number of recent letters from our indefatigable Special Correspondent in Kansas. Let them be read by all who wish to have a distinct idea of the policy which the next Administration must pursue in that unhappy Territory. It is vain to suppose that the Free State settlers will be extricated from the clutch of their conquerors by any intervention of Mr. Buchanau. As far as the Federal Government is concerned. they have nothing to hope for. Still, their case is far from desperate. Everything depends on their being supported, and on their numbers being steadily and powerfully increased from the Free States.

A third letter from Mr. Gladstone, published originally in The London Times, also merits particular attention not only for its intrinsic interest, but from the fact that it is the testimony of a witness as impartial as he is intelligent. Nobody can charge Mr. Gladstone with intentional exaggeration

Reports from forty-seven voting places in Texas show majorities of 6,560 for Buchanan and 1,488 for Fillmore.

The Controller's Estimates of City Expenses for the year 1857 are printed in another column. He calls for over seven millions of dollars, being the same amount asked for the present year. The items, however, vary in several important particulars. He saves \$81,000 on the Alms-House. \$30,000 on the Board of Health, \$76,000 on Repairs and supplies, \$225,000 on the State Mill Tax, \$75,000 on Water-Pipes, and small sums in some other quarters. On the other hand, he asks \$10,000 more for Aqueduct Repairs, \$258,000 more for Schools for the State, \$100,000 on Schools for the City, \$93,000 for interest on the Central Park Debt, \$50,000 for County contingencies; \$49,000 for Docks and Piers, \$90,000 for Interest on Money borrowed in advance of collection, \$20,000 on Lamps and Gas, \$20,000 for Officers' Fees, \$25,000 for Bowery Pavement, \$60,000 for Real Estate Expenses and Rents, \$45,000 for Salaries, and \$15,000 for Street Repairs. When the public saw the gratifying reduction of over \$80,000 in the estimates of the Governors of the Alms-House. brought about by the reduced prices of provisions, they reasonably supposed that something handsome might be saved in other branches of expenditure. They do save \$225,000 in the mill-tax; but that is the work of the State. Only two items of ordinary expense, under the control of the City Government, are cut down; one of these is for Repairs and Supplies-a Department notoriously extravagent and corrupt; the other for Water Pipes, is necessari's reduced, as the pipes are now laid pretty thoroughly over the whole city. We are not aware of any large increase of officers; yet salaries go up from \$369,000 to 414,000an increase of 12 per cent. Officers' fees also are increased 100 per cent. Real Estate expenses go in the same ratio. County contingencies increase from \$70,000 to \$120,000, or nearly sixty per cent, and some other things in greater proportion. The arrears for 1856 are about the same as for 1855. So, the people will observe that instead of reduction, the City Government largely increases the enormous bills of 1856, in nearly every department under their ex-

The approaching Session of Congress, though short, bids fair to prove busy and eventful. And among the measures morally certain to be pressed upon it, after those which directly affect party relations and sympathies, those which relate to th Tariff, or Duties on Imports, will doubtless excite the widest and deepest interest. We propose to

clusive jurisdiction.

consider them in order.

The refunding of Duties on Railroad Iron imported within the last ten or twelve years will be quietly but powerfully urged. The effect of this measure, if passed, will be to take from Five to Ten Millions of Dollars out of the Treasury and band it over to certain Railroad Companies and their agents in procuring the enactment. Of course, there are many plausible and some forcible arguments in favor of the measure, founded on the andoubted tendency of Railroads to increase the consumption of imported fabrics by facilitating their inland diffusion. It cannot be doubted that the Treasury is richer to-day because of American Railroads by more than the amount of duties or Railroad Iron paid into it, so that all this might be paid back and yet leave the Treasury a gainer by Railroads. It is also true that the stockholder; and builders of Railroads have, in the majority of instances, impoverished themselves by enterprises which have signally enriched the country as well as the Treasury. But if these considerations suggest and urge a refunding of duties collected on imported Railroad Iron, it is clear that they suggest the payment in at least equal measure of bounties from the Federal Treasury to those who have built Railroads with home-made iron. In fact, we should deem the latter more deserving of a largess from the Treasury than the former. We trust no more need be said in exposure of the exceptionable and dangerous schene under consideration. And yet we strongly apprehend that it may be pushed to a successful issue. Money is power at Washington, and its extraction from the Federal Treasury an important and lucrative business.

The abrogation of the duty on Wool will also be arged at the coming session. That duty is thirty per cent., and the manufacturers of Woolens hold that its removal would benefit them without injury, but rather with advantage, to Wool-growers and the farming community. They represent that, if Wool were admitted free of duty, they would be enabled to manufacture many fabrics which are now mainly imported, and that they would thus afford a larger market not only for imported but for home-grown Woel. For example: a certain description of carpet is now mainly produced in Europe-of course, wholly from foreign Wool, because the duty on the Wool and on the fabric is alike thirty per cent. But abolish the Wool duty, and the American manufacturer may freely import the coarse and cheap

material required for filling, using a better quality of American Wool for the warp; so that the material will be half American, whereas it was before wholly foreign. If this change should enable us to make at home one-fourth of the Woolen fabrics now imported, half of foreign and half of native w sol, it would give a great impulse to Wool-growing as well as to the Woolen manufacture among us. And, even though no more home-grown wool were used than at present, the transfer of the manufacture to this country of one-fourth of the aggregate of foreign woolens now consumed among us, would afford to our farmers asteady and convenient market for immense additional quantities of Grain, Meat, Fuel, &c., to their decided advantage and profit. We incline to the opinion that the general welfare would be promoted by the abregation of the Wool duty, though we deem the passage of any Tariff Amendment Act at this Session hardly prob-We hear ill-will toward the Sugar duty muttered

from so many quarters that we apprehend an effort to repeal or seriously reduce it the coming Winter. Sugar is dear-that is an undisputed fact-and it seems likely to be dearer before it shall be cheaper. The diffusion of comfort and luxury, the increase of population, the recent increase in the stock of the precious metals, have combined with two or three short crops of Sugar to produce this result. The intense cold of last Winter killed very much care, and it will require replanting and two or three years' patient labor to renew the planted area of two years ago. Now, our own country contains but a moderate portion of tropical or canegrowing soil, on which the cold of last Winter was more destructive than perhaps on all other canefields whatever. Our Sogar crop has fallen off, and will probably be less this year than for several years previously. But we protest against giving up the Sugar culture on that account. We believe that our Sugar duty, by enlarging the area of cane culture, has increased the supply and diminished the cost of Sugar, and we do not look to Free-trade for cheap sugar. On the contrary, we would maintain if not it crease the present duty, hold fast to the cane culture in the South-west, and impel enterprising farmers to test the feasibility of producing Sugar profitably from other saccharine plants throughout the Union. We believe the Chinese Sugar Corn (Sorghum) yields a better and scarcely dearer Sugar than the cane; and this may be grown wherever Indian Corn will ripen. The Sorghum has given general satisfaction to those who planted it this year; we trust the seed is carefully saved, so that twenty times as much may be grown next year. It is an admirable fodder as well as Sugar plant, worth cultivating for cattle wherever hay averages ten dollars per tun. We shall be disappointed if Sugar be not extensively made from it in every part of the Union within five years, provided the Sugar duty is simply let alone.

We trust something will be done by this Congress to correct the anomalies and vices of the present system of Compensation. In doubling its own psy, Congress took a false step which should in some manner be retracted. We hold the new compensation just double what it should be, deeming \$2,000 for the long and \$1,000 for the short Session sufficient. But, whether the rate of compensation be reduced or not, we insist that some of the grossest anomalies of the present system shall be corrected. A Member who takes over \$30 for each day's actual service ought to allow more than \$81 deduction for those days in which he absents himself from his seat and the capital in quest of personal gain or pleasure elsewhere. Either deduct for each day's absence as much as you take for each day's service, or put a bold face on the matter and deduct nothing at all. A deduction of \$40 for each day's absence-to be increased to \$50 during the last week of each session-would keep the seats full and promote early adjournments. And those who pay themselves twenty dollars and over for each day's actual service might surely refrain from double mileage, crooked mileage and \$100 net profit on each day's riding from home to Washington and back. Ah, Messis. Members! there is such a thing as cutting too fat, and you have nearly realized it. Be good enough to correct some of the worst vices of the present system; but at the wors

don't double on us again! It has long and often been urged that the increase of Congressional pay was necessary to steel Members against the seductions of bribery and the champagne blandishments of the lobby. be able to judge how effectual this pleasant remedy is likely to be by the close of the present Congress.

There is no sign of any alleviation in the financial world of Europe. We learn by the Nisgara that the flow of bullion from London to the Continent is more oppressive than ever, and that a proposition to raise yet higher the rate of interest had been voted down at a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of England by only one majority. It is not necessary to say that the cause of the crisis is still to be found in France, and the last number of The Economist which has reached us depicts the state of things in colors of unmixed gloom. "The absence "of any amelioration," says that journal, "is virtually an aggravation, and unfortunately, more-'over, no permanent improvement is foreseen. "The contrast between the present month and the corresponding one of last year is very painful in nearly every respect, and yet last October the country was engaged in a terrible war, the close of which appeared very detant."

Led by this tament, we have taken the pains to contrast the condition of the Paris Stock Market or October with that of the preceding month, and he result of our inquiries may be seen in the fol-

owing table: Paris Lyors Railroad...... Paris Lyors Railroad... Mediterranean Railroad... Great Central Railroad...

uring the period from Sept. to Oct. 31	
es of various companies fell as follows:	
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Nothing could be more ingenious than the manner in which the Bonapartist journals of Paris endeavor to account for this perpetual fall at the Bourse. Take, for instance, the paper of M. de Girardin. the Presse. "Speculation," says this journal, "is still unwilling to renounce its ideas of fall. The continual variations of the Crédit Mobilier cause

its shares to be regarded as so dangerous that many speculators dare not touch them, and confine themselves to operating on 'primes,' in order to be able to limit beforehand their chances of

France, with a view to prevent, or at least to delay, Le suspension of cash payments, have begun to tell severely on the industrial and commercial classes. Indeed, there is now raging a regular war between the bona fide commerce and industry, the speculative joint-stock companies already at work and the newly-batched schemes about to be established, all of them struggling to carry off the floating capital of the country. The ine itable result of such a struggle must be the rise of interest, the fall of profits in all departments of industry, and the depreciation of all sorts of securities, even if there existed no Bank of France, nor any drain of bullion. That, apart from all foreign influences, this pressure on the disposable capital of France must go on increasing, a glance at the development of the French railway system sufficiently demonstrates. The facts we are about to lay before our readers are given by the Journal des Chemins de Fer, which, like the rest of the press in that country, can publish nothing but what is admitted by the Bonspartist Government itse f. On the whole, charters have been granted for an aggregate of 5,584 miles of railroad, of which only 2,884 miles are completed and in working order. Consequently there remain still 2,700 miles now being, or about to be, constructed. Nor is this all. The Government is constructing the Pyrenean lines, and has ordered the construction of new lines between Toulouse and Bayonne, Agen and Tarbes, and Mont de Marsan and Trabestans, lines amounting to more than 900 miles. France is in fact now constructing even a greater extent of railroads than she already possesses. The amount of money disbursed on her old railroad system is calculated at \$300,000,000; but then its construction extended over a protracted period-a period which saw the rise and fall of three Governments-while the lines now chartered are all to be completed within six years at the farthest, and to begin their operations in the most critical phase of the con mercial cycle. The embarrassed companies barass the Government for leave to raise money by new emissions of shares and bonds. The Government, comprehending that this would simply amount to giving leave to further depreciation of the old securities in the market, attended by increased disturbance at the Bourse, dares not yield. On the other hand, the money must be found; the suspension of the works would not only be bank-

ruptev but revolution. While the demand for capital to start and sustain new enterprises at home is thus kept on the increase, the absorption of French capital by foreign schemes is by no means abated. It is no nove ty that French capitalists have vast obligations to fulfill in Spain, Italy, Austria and Germany, and that the Credit Mobilier is busy involving them in new oves at this very moment. Spain particularly is now adding to the embarrassments of France, as the scarcity of silver there has reached such a pitch that manufacturers at Barcelona feel the greatest difficulty in paying the wages of their

With regard to the Credit Mobilier, we have already observed that the tendency of that institution by ne means corresponds with its name. Its tendency is to fix capital, not to mobilize it. What it mobilizes is only the titles of property. The shares of the companies started by it are, indeed, of a purely floating nature, but the capital which they represent is sunk. The whole mystery of the Credit Mobilier is to allure capital into industrial enterprises, where it is sunk, in order to speculate on the sale of the shares created to represent that capital. As long as the managers of the Credit Mobilier are able to realize premiums on the first emission of new shares, they can, of course, afford to look with stoical indifference on the general pressure of the money-market, the ultimate fate of the shareholders, and the difficulties of the working companies. This explains the curious phenomenon that while the shares of the Credit Mobilier are continually falling at the Bourse, its action is as continually extending over Europe.

Beside the general pressure in the money market, there are other causes affecting French manufactures. A great number of mills at Lyons are stopped in consequence of the scarcity and high price of raw siik. Similar causes are paralyzing affairs at Mulhouse and at Rouen. Ther price of cotton has forcibly enhanced the price of yarns, while fabrics are difficult of sale, and manufacturers unable to obtain their old terms. The consequences are, increased suffering and discontent among the workmen-especially at Lyons and in the south of France-where a degree of exasperation prevails, only to be compared with tha which attended the crisis of 1847.

From the Bourse, railways, commerce and manufactures, let us now turn to French agriculture. The newly published Customs Returns of France reveal the fact that the failure of the last harvest was far more severe than avowed by the Moniteur. Against 270,146 quintals of corn imported in September, 1855, 963,616 quintals were imported in September, 1856, being a difference of 693,470 quintals above the quantity imported in September, 1855, a year of notorious scarcity. It would, however, be a mistake to limit to the inundations, bad seasons, and other natural events, the causes which are evidently at work in transforming France from a corn-exporting to a corn-importing country. Agriculture, never highly developed in France, has positively retrograded under the present régime. On the one hand we see taxes consstantly increasing; on the other decreasing labor-great masses of laborers being drafted from the land temporarily by war, and permanently by the railway and other public works-with the progressive withdrawal of capital from agricultural to speculative jursuits. What was called Napoleon's democratization of credit, was in fact but the generalization of stockjebbing. What the Crédit Mobilier offered to the middle and higher classes, the Imperial subscription loans did for the peasantry. They brought the Bourse home to their cottages, emptied then of their private hoardings, and carried off the small capitals formerly invested in the improvement of agriculture.

The agricultural distress in France is thus as much the effect of the present political system as the offspring of natural disasters. If the small peasantry suffer less from low prices than the large farmers of England, they suffer, on the other hand, from the dearth of provisions which to the latter often proves a source of profit. Hence their disaffection illustrated by incendiary fires, which are lamentably frequent, although, by virtue of imperial orders, they are not recorded in the French papers. If the peasants, after the Revolution of February, were exasperated at the notion that the new tax of 45 centimes was thrust on them to keep up the Natenal Workshope at Paris, the present peasantry are much more so by the certainty of being charged with taxes on their exhausted resources to enable the Parisians to obtain bread under cost price. If. now, it be remembered that Napoleon, after all, was but the choice of the peasantry, the present

a new light on the chances of the Bonapartist dyussty. To what mise able shifts it is already driven, in order to allay and stave off the threatening claims of agricultural misery, may be seen from the language of the Prefects in their circulars for the "encouragement" of charity. The Prefect of the Sarthe, for instance, addresses his Sub-Prefects as

"You will please to take up, with all zeed and confidence, the task, which is one of the facet attributes of adm nistration, viz: to find means of support and ampleyment for those citzens who are in want of either, whereby you will concur in maintaining public tranquility. You need not fear that you may find the sources of charity dried up, or the private purses exhausted by the sacrifices however enermous they may have been, of preceding years. Proprietors and farmers have realized considerable profits for some time past, and being more especially interested in the security of the country, they will understand that for them to give is an advantage as well as a duty."

an advantage as well as a duty." If to all the preceding causes of disaffection we add the dearth of lodgings and provisions at Paris, the pressure on the retail trade of the capital, the strikes in different branches of Parisian industry, it will be understood why the suppressed freedom of the press suddenly breaks forth from the walls of buildings in insurrectionary placards. In a private letter we have received from a trustworthy correspondent at Paris, it is stated that from the 1st to the 12th of October no less than nine hundred arrests took place. Some of the causes of these arrests are worth noticing, as they offer a striking mark of the uneasiness and anxieties of the Government. In one case a man who "does business on the Bourse," as it is called, was arrested for having said that "be saw in the Crimean war nothing but "many people killed and much money wasted;" another, a tradesman, for having pretended that "business was as sick as the Government;" a third, because there was found on him a song on David d'Argers and the students; a fourth, a Goverument official, for having published a fly-sheet on the firancial crisis: a tailor, for having inquired if certain of his friends had been arrested, as he was told so; lastly, a workman, for conversing with a countryman of his, a gendarme, on the high price of provisions, the gendarme interpreting the workman's remarks as hostile to the Government.

In view of all these facts, it seems hardly possible that French commerce and industry should avoid a collapse, attended by political events more or less serious, and affecting to a most diastrous extent the stability of credit and of business, not only in Europe, but in America as well. The rushing movement toward this abyss cannot but be accelerated by the gigantic speculation in Russian railroads in which the Credit Mobilier, in conjunction with many of the leading banking firms of Europe, have now embarked.

We publish elsewhere some curious documents which throw considerable light upon some points in the history of Walker and his fillibustering empire of Nicaregua. It appears from these documents that Mr. Appleton Oatsmith-who has lately been superceded by another appointment-applied at Washington for recognition as minister from Nicaragus, but was refused. It also appears that the credit of Walker is not particularly good in this city or in New-Orleans; nobody being inclined to advance on his bends except those connected with Garrison & Morgan, who are partners with Rancolph for carrying out the steamboat operations basel on the new grant issued by Walker to Randolph since the seizure of the Transit Company's boats and effects. It appears further that Mr. Randolph, the grantee of Walker, actually proposed to sell out his new grant to Mr. Vanderoiit, or rather to the old Transit Company, for the modest sum of \$300,000 cash, Randolph, however, expressing his willingness to accept in part payment such sums as Mr. Vanderbift might put him in the way of making, or furnish him the means of making by speculation in stocks or otherwise. As it is hardly to be supposed that Walker would make a free present to Randolph of \$300,000, Randolph, we take it, must be set down as the mere agent of Walker in this attempt, after rebbing the Transit Company of its property to make it pay \$300,000 to get it back. That would be a very handsome baul, and might enable Walker to retire, leaving his companions to shift for them-

Mr. Vanderbilt was, however, too old a bird to be caught by any such chaff. Give three hundred thousand dollars cash for a grant which Walker might find plenty of pretexts for revoking the next day, just as he had revoked the former one! This woulcome purchasing the restoration of the Company's property at rather too dear a rate, and would be putting a temptation to steal in Walker's way which he could hardly be expected to resist. Mr. Vanderbilt cautiously replied that any sum that might be paid by the Company must be done by its stock or its bonds, at consummation of the whole thing; to which Randolph indignantly replies that he will have nothing to do with stock except indeed to make money out of it by speculating in it with Mr. Vanderbilt's means and by his belp, or in the way of part payment, as he had originally proposed.

Mr. Vanderbilt expresses the opinion at the close, that the privilege of transporting passengers by the Nicaragua route is hardly worth the sum at which Mr. Randelph appraises it, and in that opinion, at least so long as Walker remains in the country, we fully agree with him. Property of any kind placed within Walker's reach is worth very little. Of course any grant made by him would hardly be recognized by any succeeding Government, native or fillibuster. Nor is it only the Nicaragua Company that suffers. Walker's bold robbery not merely of the unhappy natives whose cattle he steals and whose plantations and houses he seizes and advertises to sell at auction, but of the American stock-holders in the Transit Company, greatly affeets-by showing the dangers to which it is xposed-the value of the Panama investment; and so long as Walker remains in Nicaragua, supported there by American speculators, who are allowed in his favor daily to violate the neutrality laws with perfect impunity, his presence there, and the simiar projects of robbery which any success on his part would be likely to encourage, will, we imagine, prove an effectual bar to any further investment in Central America of American or European capital, whether in mercantile or transit enterprises.

We knew from the outset that the party of Buchanan, Breckenridge and Free Kansus" would resort to fraud and even forgery to avert the doom which they had richly deserved, for we had the evidence before our eyes; but we did hope that the perpetration of these most flagrant crimes would cease with the party exigency which provoked them. In this we were mistaken. The Menard Index, a Douglas organ in Illinois, appeared on the 7th inst, with the following barefaced and villainous forgery attributed to THE TRIBUNE, and it has The stringent measures taken by the Bank of revolutionary disposition of this class throws quite | since, in spite of its palpable spuriousness, been | "after Election," was the constant and confident

copied into other journals of like character with that in which it originated:

THE RESULT.

From The Arm York Tribuse.

Sufficient returns of the Presidential election have been received to warnant the conclusion that James Buckersen has been elected President it the United States by an overwhy lung majority—greater, probably, than that of Mr. Piecce's foregreen ago. From the early teports we believed (and so stated) the day after the election, that Fremont and Freedom had triumphed. But as full returns came in, it was evident that the slavedriving Democracy had carried everything before them. We had thought that many of the Sotts in this State would have voted for Fremont, and that the vote for Fillmore whild have voted for Fremont, and that the vote for Fillmore while have every first the state to the friend's of Freedom by a large majority. But Fillmore has received a very small vote, a d the Sotts, under the lead of Seymour sad the Van Burren, have voted in a body for Buchman, and his majority cannot fall short of 50,000. We had hoped too, that Fillmore would have carried a number of the Southern States, and thus have carried the election into the Hauss, if Fremont could not have been elected by the popular vote; but it seems that every Southern State has gone for Buchman by unprecedented majorities, the rank and file of the American party refusing to follow their leaders. Fremont did not receive a vote in a slaveholding State; all the task to an about Fremont Electral titlekets and revolutions in the Southern States.

The only States we have any certainty that we have extried are

party refusing to follow instricteders. Fremont did not receive a vote in a slaveholding State; all the table to us about Fremont Electeral tickets and revolutions in the South turning out to be manufactured for purposes of influencing the Northern States. The only States we have any certainty that we have carried are we have any certainty that we have carried are we have any certainty that we have carried are to have the control of the

knew it would be so; we always believe "that honesty is the "best policy" in policies, as well as everything else; and we knew that we would be injured by it.

But the great's mistake—we call it footbardiness—was the nomination of John C. Fremont for the Presidency. It is natural that the nemination should have ereaded enthusiasm at first, became the public knew nothing about him. But Buit and his friends ought to have known that his character could not stand the test of scrutiny—that his rescality and Government peculations would all be brought to light, and that the people of the United States were tired enough of mon without antecedents. Why, the public is so ignorant of him that it is impossible to find out whether he was been in America or elsewhere—whether he is a heatard or lawfully begotten—whether he was brought up in the Protestant or Catholif shith. And then, those stories about his capturing a woolly horse and eating mules, while they were nothing in themselves, placed him in a very ridiculous light before the masses, who are easily influenced by such things. Still, we supported him with all our might, because we knew he would be only a nære automaton, and that we could mold him to our purpose with ease.

Besides, the Kansas difficulties, upon which we depended to keep up an excitement until the election, unbuggly terminaced by the peaceful withdrawai of the Missourians from the Territory and the flight of Lane. The Republican party was unfortunate in set ding Lane to Kansas; for, while it was easy ty produce the impression that the Pro-Slavery party were the agreesors, yet the outlawry of Lane and the unprincipled men under him was calculated to show that it was the intention of the men at the North keep up a company there for the our-pess of roberry and murder. The quiet submission of the Peruination of their leaders, had a wonderful effect upon the people of the North, and exerted a powerful influence in favor of the Democracy.

Well, we are beaten. There can be no denial of the fact that the Gov

ple of the North, and exerted a powerful influence in favor of the Democracy.

Well, we are beaten. There can be no denial of the fact that the Government in all its branches will be in the hands of the slave-driving Democracy for the next four years. The cause of Freedom must suffer, but we will have to submit to it. In the mean time let our friends be earnest in season and out of season. Let us hope that we can succeed yet under better organization and under different circumstances. Clarkson and Wilberforce did not procure the abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies in a day. So we may hope to see the time when the negro can exercise the same privileges as ourselves—vote with us at the ballot-box-sit with us in legislative halls—marry our daughters, and be acknowledged our equals, socially and politically.

—If they have any laws agains; forgery and in the same of the process of the same of the process of the proces

swindling in Illinois, we do not see why the author of the above counterfeit cannot and should not be made to adorn the inside of a State Prison for the next five or six years. If he had been able to counterfeit respectable English, we could have borne the wrong with greater fortitude; but to have such logic and such rhetoric as the above palmed off for ours exceeds the limits of human forbearance. It is worse than anything yet fosted upon Newton, Shakespeare or Byron by the spirit-

The European papers are full of the decline and

dissolution of the alliance between England and France, which was to achieve wonders, remodel the world, and last forever. Various explanations are brought forward to account for this rupture between friends. The American public are familiar with the reasons as stated by the European, and especially by the English, press. We who have never believed in the sincerity, usefulness and solidity of the alliance, are not surprised by its appreaching end. Neither do we seek for hidden and mysterious causes to explain a patural, and by us long since foreseen, result. The reciprocal antipathies for ages rooted in the two nations couldnot so conveniently vanish before the flirtations of Palmerston and Napoleou, and still less could despotism and liberty leng keep paths of peace together. Natural affinities, politi cal and diplomatic sympathies, will assert themselves; and between France and Russia these exist much more than between France and England. Besides, the overbearing but blundering Palmerston, reduced during the war and at the Parisian Conferences to play second fiddle to Louis Napoleon, essays no après coup to prove his independence This, in a great measure, accounts for the new tura in the Continental and English diplomatic game, by which England goes hand in hand with Austria inciting quarrels over unimportunt details in the execution of the treaty, and taking part with Austria in the matter of the Danubian principalities; although, at Paris, Lord Clarendon, in the name of his cabinet, opposed the self-same Austrian schemes. To display a cheap and harmless independence, England maintains her fleets in the Black Sea, whence the November storms will shortly oblige them to retire. Hitherto, these pretty squabbles have been but tempests in a tea-pot. What the future may bring forth will not be the growth of the existing misus derstandings. Whatever may be the temper of Austria and her hostility toward Russia, it is ! plainly felt in Vicona that in the event of ar alliance between France and Russia, Austria could be crushed, without the ability, on the parte of Englend, to prevent it. Thus all the Falmer stonian explosions will presently end in smoke.

It is natural that Russian diplomacy of sould endeavor to avail itself of the natural syp spathy beween France and Russia and the antip , thy of both toward England, and to establish a fir an footing in the friendship and confidence of the man of the Tuileries. The rage of the Englis' n press at this stroke of policy is uttered in me at absurd inventions about the activity of Re ssian agents here and in Europe. Among the var .ious foolish stories, thus thrown in the face of pu' olic credulity, is that of the manner in which Cov .nt Walewski, French Minister of Foreign Affairs , was won over to the Russian interest. It is at ted that the Count being a Pole, his large estates, once confiscated, are now restored to him by the Cr ar. The simple facts are, that these estates, calle J Walewice, are worth not more than one hundre'; and fifty thousand dollars; that they were alres dy encumbered to the half of their value previow, to the revolution of 1831; that afterward they v.ere bought in by the Count by private Retangement with one of his maternal relatives; and, above al', that they never have been confiser ted. From this example the truthfulness of Eng',ish stories concerning the unscrupulous activity of Russia may be estimated.

"We shall hear no more of 'bleeding Kausas'